



JOSEPH PULITZER.

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wits' ends to find means of raising money to carry out the provisions of the Army bill. "Every proposition I make is pooh-poohed," he cried, "but nobody suggests a substitute." Why not repeal the bill?

The number of advertisements published in THE WORLD during the week ending Jan. 13 was 10,215. This exceeds the number published in the corresponding week of last year by 1,721. The average circulation of THE WORLD during the week ending Jan. 13 was 400,177 per day. This was an increase over the average for the corresponding week of last year of 50,709 per day.

NOW DROP IT.

The documents in the Hawaiian controversy are all in now and the case is made up. The correspondence between Minister Willis and President Dole will not tend to win adherents for Mr. Cleveland's policy of restoration or to diminish the element of opera bouffe that has pervaded it throughout. In fact President Dole has distinctly the best of it, and Secretary Gresham admits as much in his final despatch to Mr. Willis. He withdraws somewhat awkwardly from the contention that President Cleveland had been appealed to to arbitrate between the Queen and the provisional Government and had rendered his decision as arbitrator, and instructs Mr. Willis to do nothing further.

The whole subject is therefore submitted, as it should have been in the first place, to "the more extended powers and wide discretion of Congress." And the wisest course for Congress is to drop it as speedily as possible. There is no advantage for either side in further agitation of the matter. The evidence is clear and conclusive that Minister Stevens conspired with rebels to overthrow a friendly government to which he was accredited, and there are good grounds for the belief that he was aided and abetted in this by the Harrison Administration. On the other hand, the evidence is equally convincing that Mr. Cleveland embarked upon the Quixotic policy of trying to atone for one international wrong by perpetrating another and committed the State Department to the foolish escapade in its history.

The strong common sense of the American people has now asserted itself, and a point has been reached where the curtain may advantageously be rung down on a finished comedy of errors. It is hardly possible that anything material can be added by the Senate investigation. Nothing that Senator Morgan's committee can discover will reconcile our people to a policy of annexation, and the project of restoring Liliuokalani is already dead beyond the chance of resurrection. Neither party has anything to gain by the mutual recriminations of which a "debate" would consist.

Adopt the Turpie resolution as a common-sense finale to a farcical performance, and let this be the end of it.

THE SILVER BUGLE.

The silence of Boss Croker is golden—just how golden mankind in this age of statistics has not been able to determine; but there are times in Tammany when silver speech is desirable, not to say imperative. On such occasions Thomas Florentine Grady exalts the horn of righteousness and sounds the argenteous note.

These are always mellow and mellifluous occasions, for Thomas Florentine Grady has a silver bugle, and the heuwags of Tammany are for the most part brazen. Whenever the embattled braves are blue in the gills and the atmospheric pressure makes the boss hermetically taciturn, it is customary to call up the piping and Ciceronian Thomas, who proceeds to inject pleasantness and peace into the wavering spinal marrow of the minions. It is then that the Police Justice comes out in the true aura of DEMOSTHENES and Burke, and Tammany, rehabilitated by his eloquence, appears arrayed in his spidery robes like an angel of light that he is.

It is the precious gift of heaven-sent eloquence to put into one stroke the concrete truths that have been floating abstractly about, and interpret in a flash of irradiating multiloquence what everybody feels but nobody can express. This is the function of Thomas Florentine Grady, and when he said that "Tammany is an educating influence in politics"—that she uplifts and strengthens and purifies the weak and sheds the benison of her culture and gladness along all the arid places of this community—the stalwart hearts of the war-worn but somewhat frightened braves must have felt that definition was inspiration.

Such is the magic effect of the right foot at the right time. It clears the air. Men everywhere were confused with too much reason and too many facts; they gave way to idle suspicions that Tammany had no political excuse for existence; that it was an excrescence shedding gall and bitterness, and as a human contrivance reaping where it had not sown. How clear and authoritative is the renaissance of Thomas Florentine Grady that this is all a mistake and Tammany is an energizing moral influence from Croker down to Thomas; that its methods, if rightly understood, are not blackmailing methods, but self-sacrificing and selfless.

and ambitious police captains and even police justices better and nobler and more worthy of their alma mater! Altogether, Tammany, after this bath, must feel better, and the orator may go back to his bench in the marketplace feeling assured that BURKE COCKRAN will not be missed by Mr. SUREHAN of Mr. MARTIN; that hope and comfort and joy are still on tap and can in an emergency be sprayed through the silver bugle of THOMAS FLORENTINE GRADY, Ciceronian annex and Police Judge.

ALL HEARTS TOUCHED.

The remarkable success of THE WORLD'S Free Bread Fund is another proof added to many that the great heart of New York is never appealed to in vain in behalf of a worthy cause. The appeal, suspended temporarily because of the fallacious promises of better times, was renewed on Sunday of last week, and before Saturday night upward of 80,000 loaves had been contributed.

Saturday's contributions were noteworthy, not merely because they were the largest of any one day since the fund was started but because of the demonstrative evidence they afford that no barriers of race, language or condition can prevent the voice of sweet Charity from reaching the hearts of those inclined to be pitiful of others' woes.

In New York City, which is a rendezvous of all nations, is a small colony of Syrians from the far East. Few of them speak our language and less than a third of them are bread-winners, yet they heard THE WORLD'S appeal and generously responded with a subscription of 2,000 loaves. Touched by the same appeal, "A Buddhist" gave 300 loaves, two Chinamen gave 120 loaves, and a poor lone colored woman gave 10 loaves.

Is there not a lesson in this, and an example, for those who in an especial sense are our own citizens? These polyglot donors gave out of their abundance but on the impulse of a beneficence which in every case involved personal sacrifices. They exemplify charity in its best and truest sense, and their generous giving is a striking recognition of the ancient truth that He "hath made of one blood all nations of men," and that there is no nationality in want or in the generosity that relieves it.

REPUBLICAN DISINTEGRATION.

The Albany Evening Journal is in the dumps. The Journal is attached to the fortunes of Boss PLATT. It is conducted on the theory that PLATT represents the Republican party, or all of it that is of importance as a political factor. Therefore when the Journal says it "will watch the progress of Republican disintegration in the State of New York, at a time when Republican community of action should be paramount, with sadness," it is significant of a great sorrow.

But the Journal is quite right in its diagnosis of the situation. Republican disintegration is proceeding with a swiftness that has seldom been paralleled so soon after a sweeping victory. There is no mystery about it, however. In the first place the victory was due to no inherent strength of the Republican organization. It was the accident of a situation. Democrats elected Republicans all over the State in order to teach the bosses of their own party a much-needed lesson.

As soon as the Republicans discovered their good fortune the boss of that organization began to arrange deals for his own advantage with his old-time confidence in the submission of everybody to his will. The spectacle has made Republicans very sick and wholly indifferent. Large numbers of Republicans are already determined to give their machine leaders at the earliest opportunity a dose of the same medicine that was forced down the throats of the Democratic bosses.

THE INCOME TAX IN DENMARK.

The Kingdom of Denmark does not levy an income tax, but a very interesting and successful experiment has been tried there under a law, passed in 1891, permitting municipalities to levy such a tax.

Incomes derived from the following sources are liable to taxation:

1. Real or personal property.
 2. Official or other employment, business, half pay, securities, &c.
 3. Dividends or interests from public or private funds, shares, or from capital loaned at home or abroad.
- From incomes derived from trade office expenses are deducted. The tax is not graded, but incomes below 800 kroner (82½) are exempt, while incomes from 800 to 2,400 kroner receive certain abatements.

There is very little complaint of the tax. No one seems to think it burdensome. The rate in Copenhagen is 2 per cent., and the annual yield of the tax is about 2,500,000 kroner. There is no espionage. The city is divided into districts, and a collector is appointed for each district. The taxpayer is furnished with a blank and a printed copy of the tax regulations. He has the option to make out his own income return, and it is estimated that about two-thirds of the citizens of Copenhagen avail themselves of the option. The returns are made to the Board of Assessors. If this board determines that any return is incorrect it makes an assessment on the taxpayer. A printed list of assessments is open to

feels aggrieved he can appeal to the board, and in the hearing may prove that injustice has been done him.

There is no undue inquiry into a citizen's private affairs, which the opponents of the income tax in this country profess to fear. The law is obeyed. The municipal authorities do not complain of the expense of collecting it, nor do the people groan under its burdens and inequalities. If either of these complaints were seriously made, there is no doubt that the law of the kingdom would be modified; but the statute has now been in force for thirty-three years, and the only objection to the tax that our Consul at Copenhagen was able to discover was the complaint of some taxpayers of the publicity thus given to their "pecuniary condition."

This is an objection which applies to all taxes on property. There are a good many people who do not like to see their personal property listed. There is some objection to every form of taxation, but an income tax is the least objectionable of all taxes, because, as the cities of Denmark, the kingdoms and duchies of Germany, the Empire of Great Britain and the Republic of Switzerland have discovered by experience, it is paid by those who can most easily bear the cost of supporting the Government.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

The Congressional elections in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Districts will make matters lively there for the rest of the month. Both parties have resolved upon an active campaign, and there will be abundant oratory of various merit for those who care to listen to it.

The Republicans showed the first intention to try to arouse the people. They did not begin, however, by making nominations that are in themselves a strong appeal to the people at large. Their candidates are not men of distinction even, much less of fame. It seems to have come over the leaders of the party later that it was incumbent on them for effect on Congress and the country to make as much demonstration of power as possible. Hence the call for "spellbinders."

The Democrats have done the wise thing from the start. Their candidates are men known to the citizens of the districts, and with something more than local reputation. Neither of them is a member of Tammany Hall, but Tammany nominated them both and is giving them an earnest support. It was hardly to be expected that machine men and the leaders of the State Democracy would be cordially supporting the same candidates so soon, but this is the fact now. It is because Tammany in this matter has not been governed by a selfish and exclusive motive.

Elections occurring at unusual times to fill vacancies are not of much significance as showing the drift of opinion. They rarely call out a full vote and the result is not made as much of as the results of bye-elections in Great Britain commonly are. But there are exceptions to the rule. These New York City Congressional elections occurring so soon after the State election, and so soon after the introduction of the Wilson bill, have an unusual importance. If there should be a marked falling off from the normal Democratic majorities the fact might have grave consequences.

It is therefore fortunate that the candidates are men for whom all Democrats may vote, and it is incumbent on all Democrats who believe in tariff reform and the other grand Democratic doctrines for which those candidates stand to elect them by handsome majorities.

THE HARLEM DRIVEWAY.

Gentlemen like Mr. ROBERT BOSNER, Col. KIR and Mr. ROCKEFELLER recognize the propriety of preserving to the public the water-front of the Harlem River Driveway by means of an exterior sidewalk and of treating the entrance park with the usual regard to landscape and to the artistic traditions of the city. The roadway they desire can be provided perfectly so that persons on foot may walk by the river-side. They refuse to be placed in the position of trying to bar the public from a right and pleasure which no rational man can say would interfere with their own fun.

In whose behalf, then, and by whom is a driveway plan urged compelling pedestrians to keep a hundred feet back from the water and wholly repudiating the judgment of the landscape artist of our admirable park system? Perhaps a quotation from a speech at the hearing before the Park Commissioners two years ago, arguing in support of the outrageous attempt to make a speedway in Central Park, will explain:

No vandalism, gentlemen, but an improvement. Let every one of these gentlemen ride down the west side of Central Park and see the old rocks that stick up there, or deep holes, and call it a beautiful place. Why, it is absurd. We want it improved and made decent.

It was no wonder that a driver of the sort wanted to sweep away the "old rocks" which the landscape architect had skillfully left standing and to level over the undulations of the ground, or the "deep holes," as he put it, in order to provide a straight and level trotting-course in their place. Naturally the community of New York refused to have it done.

When the public had an opportunity a few weeks ago of protesting against being deprived unnecessarily of the driveway's long water-front and against the work being undertaken without the co-operation of the expert in park architecture and

the ground on which some few obetinate horsemen are striving to force their headstrong scheme into execution: "Let us build this road the way we like it."

That is not the way Mr. BOSNER and his associates desire to build it. It is not the way the people and the public press have said it should be built. It is not the way in which the representatives of every art society in New York ask that it shall be built. And it is not the way the landscape architect says it should be built. The gentleman who despises the rocks in Central Park demands one sidewalk along the driveway away from the river. The park experts, speaking in behalf of the general public and in no degree of conflict with the horsemen, ask for two sidewalks, one by the river's brink.

There is no room for debate as to which should be sustained. The city of New York is not ready to surrender the treatment of its park lands to influences which see nothing but "old rocks" in the most picturesque portions of Central Park.

The nomination of Mr. HORNBLOWER for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court comes up in the Senate to-day and the indications are that the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee will be ratified. The popular impression seems to be that this adverse report is due solely to "Senatorial courtesy" and factions opposition to the President. It is a fact, however, that Mr. HORNBLOWER was attacked before the committee on his professional record as an attorney, and the facts presented are justly entitled to all the consideration given them by the committee. THE WORLD has been very liberal with its space in presenting the arguments and opinions offered in Mr. HORNBLOWER's behalf by his friends who are eminent at our bar. In fairness, therefore, it prints elsewhere a complete and carefully prepared summary of the reasons that have been urged against his fitness for the exalted station to which the President desires to elevate him.

The County Committee of the Republicans adopted the Bliss-Root scheme of reforming the party organization almost without opposition. All the old district leaders present supported the plan with suspicious zeal. It could hardly have been greater if they all had received a tip that it meant no harm. The only serious opposition was attempted by Mr. MILHOLLAND, friend of PLATT and of ROOT. But as he was present as the holder of a proxy he was kindly but firmly escorted out of the hall. As we have intimated the new plan of organization, with the election district as the unit and free representation of all members of the party in the primaries, seems just and hostile to boss rule. But the bosses are smart and know how to get what they want.

Three policemen brought into court by Supt. BYRNES on charges of extorting money from peddlers make it seem as if at last something may be done towards breaking up wrongdoing of this kind. The evidence in these cases appears to be conclusive. The accused officers were held under bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. If there is any earnestness in these prosecutions it is intended to make thorough work there will be interesting developments soon. The business alleged to have been done by the policemen now in custody is a mean and disgraceful one. Wait till somebody reveals what more important traders than these east-side fruit peddlers have had to suffer.

During the past six years Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON's mind has been greatly distracted by the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of politics, but he is beginning to see his way clear now to the permanent resumption of his Bible class at Indianapolis.

Having given up the management of the Republican party, Mr. CARTER, of Montana, will be free to return to the subscription book business, in which he was even more shining as a success than he was in the campaign of 1892.

When BOSS CROKER and BOSS PLATT are scowling at each other for the benefit of the public, it requires all their self-control to suppress the reassuring wink of their amiable eyelids.

LILILOKALANI came very near getting the head of the Cleveland Administration. For a time it seemed as if it were lost.

Mr. CROKER has every reason for being pleased with the understudy work of Mr. PLATT.

A LITTLE RECREATION.

The pump-man is one who seldom wears in well doing. —Buffalo Courier.

It is awful to see some people try to laugh when they are not amused. —Acheson Globe.

He-do you believe in love at first sight? She—This is so sudden. —Yonkers Statesman.

Some indolent husbands never help their housewives to meet the grocery bills. —Galveston News.

His Honor is at stake," said the waiter when the Judge was at dinner. —Binghamton Republican.

When a travelling theatre company is stranded it shows that it has reached the end of its rope. —Lowell Courier.

The man who dresses to please his wife should never be asked to perform any further penance. —Milwaukee Journal.

"I believe in love at first sight." "Why?" "Because at the first sight you don't really know the girl." —Chicago Record.

Geography teacher—Now, Johnny Jones, what is the capital of New York?

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Liliuokalani needs a very strong dose of Blackstone.

Un-rationally anarchy in Spain hasn't set out yet.

President Dole seems to have no difficulty in keeping his head.

The English have discovered that Lobengula does not run well.

Emperor William remains the most interesting German figure of the season.

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, has not yet signed the petition for Valliant's pardon.

The most picturesque of those Hawaiian despatches bore the stamp of secrecy.

Ambassador Runyon seems anxious to be the most entertaining man in Berlin.

Horse-racing matters in this vicinity seem to be completely under the influence of turf-fights.